

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 15, 1942

VOL. VII, No. 164—PUBLICATION 1785

Contents

	Page
THE WAR	
First Anniversary of the Signing of the Atlantic Charter	697
Orders to American Military Forces in India	697
Proclaimed List: Revision III	698
Rubber Agreements With Trinidad and British Guiana	698
AMERICAN REPUBLICS	
Relations With the Republic of Panama: Message From the President of the United States to the Congress	698
Visit of the President of Chile to the United States . . .	701
Economic and Financial Cooperation with Bolivia . . .	702
National Anniversary of Ecuador.	702
THE FOREIGN SERVICE	
Diplomatic Confirmations	703
TREATY INFORMATION	
Health: Sanitation Agreement With Bolivia	703
Consular: Convention With Mexico.	704
Military Missions: Agreement With Bolivia	704
Finance: Agreement With Mexico for the Construction of Highways.	704
Opium: International Convention of 1912	705
Strategic Materials:	
Agreement With Mexico	705
Agreements With Trinidad and British Guiana . . .	705
General Relations: General Treaty With Panama. . .	705
LEGISLATION.	705
PUBLICATIONS	706



t
t
i

t
s
to
b
o
d

e
g

in
T
de
gr
th
to
in

[B

m
to

SEP 1 '42

The War

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

[Released to the press by the White House August 14]

The President sent the following message to Prime Minister Churchill, of Great Britain, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter:¹

"A year ago today you and I, as representatives of two free nations, set down and subscribed to a declaration of principles common to our peoples. We based, and continue to base, our hopes for a better future for the world on the realization of these principles. This declaration is known as the Atlantic Charter.

"A year ago today the nations resisting a common, barbaric foe were units or small groups, fighting for their existence.

"Now, these nations and groups of nations in all the continents of the earth have united. They have formed a great union of humanity, dedicated to the realization of that common program of purposes and principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, through world wide victory over their common enemies. Their faith in life, liberty, independence and religious free-

dom, and in the preservation of human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, has been given form and substance and power through a great gathering of peoples now known as the United Nations.

"Freedom and independence are today in jeopardy—the world over. If the forces of conquest are not successfully resisted and defeated there will be no freedom and no independence and no opportunity for freedom for any nation.

"It is, therefore, to the single and supreme objective of defeating the Axis forces of aggression that the United Nations have pledged all their resources and efforts.

"When victory comes, we shall stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking to nourish the great ideals for which we fight. It is a worthwhile battle. It will be so recognized through all the ages, even amid the unfortunate peoples who follow false gods today.

"We reaffirm our principles. They will bring us to a happier world."

ORDERS TO AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES IN INDIA

[Released to the press August 12]

The following statement of this Government's policy has been made a part of the orders to the American military forces in India:

¹ *Bulletin of August 16, 1941, p. 125.*

"1. The sole purpose of the American forces in India is to prosecute the war of the United Nations against the Axis powers. In the prosecution of the war in that area the primary aim of the Government of the United States is to aid China.

"2. American forces are not to indulge to the slightest degree in activities of any other nature unless India should be attacked by the Axis powers, in which event American troops would aid in defending India.

"3. American forces in India will exercise scrupulous care to avoid the slightest participation in India's internal political problems, or even the appearance of so doing.

"4. In event of internal disturbances American forces will resort to defensive measures only should their own personal safety or that of other American citizens be endangered or for the necessary protection of American military supplies and equipment."

PROCLAIMED LIST: REVISION III

[Released to the press August 14]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Acting Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the proclamation by the President of July 17, 1941 providing for "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals", on August 14 issued Revision III¹ of the Pro-

claimed List. Revision III supersedes and consolidates Revision II, dated May 12, 1942, and the five supplements thereto.

No new additions to or deletions from the Proclaimed List are made in this revision. Certain minor amendments are made.

Revision III follows the listing arrangement used in Revision II. The list is divided into two parts: Part I relates to listings in the American republics and part II to listings in countries other than the American republics. Revision III contains a total of 9,712 listings, of which 6,965 are in part I and 2,747 in part II.

RUBBER AGREEMENTS WITH TRINIDAD AND BRITISH GUIANA

[Released to the press August 12]

The signing of rubber agreements with Trinidad and British Guiana was announced on August 12 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreements the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in Trinidad and British Guiana which is not required for essential domestic needs there.

American Republics

RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CONGRESS

[Released to the press by the White House August 13]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, effective on July 27, 1939,² was a definitive step in the clarification of this

Government's relations with the Republic of Panama. The Panamanian Government has demonstrated its willingness to assume promptly and wholeheartedly the burdens imposed upon it as partner in the defense of the Panama Canal, a responsibility which was accepted by that Government under the provisions of the new treaty.

¹ Printed in 7 *Federal Register* 6282.

² Treaty Series 945.

The attitude of the Panamanian Government in the present international crisis has been thoroughly cooperative. On March 5, 1941 the President of the Republic of Panama issued a manifesto making available for use by the United States certain defense sites in the territory of that Republic. Pending the conclusions of final arrangements regarding the terms on which these sites are to be used, the Panamanian Government has permitted our armed forces to occupy and develop them. Immediately following the attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor Panama declared war on the three major Axis powers, and since has taken numerous protective steps to cooperate with the other American republics in the interest and security of the Panama Canal and the defense of this hemisphere.

This attitude is tangible evidence that the relations between the two countries are now firmly based upon a recognition of mutual interest and a disposition to assume common responsibilities.

In my opinion, the time has come for this Government to make certain concessions which have been desired by the Republic of Panama over a period of years, and in this manner to correct certain factors in the relations between the two countries which do not make for confidence and friendship between our two countries.

Accordingly, I deem it advisable that this Government convey to Panama the water and sewerage systems in the cities of Panama and Colon; that it relinquish its extensive real estate holdings in the cities of Colon and Panama, so far as these holdings are not essential to the operation and protection of the Canal; and that it liquidate the credit of two and a half million dollars made available to the Republic of Panama by the Export-Import Bank for the construction of Panama's share of the Chorrera-Rio Hato Highway, a road essential to our defense requirements and constructed in accordance with standards made essential by these requirements.

It will be recalled that the interest of the United States in the sanitation of the Canal

Zone, together with that of the cities of Panama and Colon, has been of outstanding importance. Concurrent with the construction of the Panama Canal, through agreement with Panama, the United States installed water and sewerage systems in the cities of Panama and Colon, and throughout subsequent years has been responsible for the operation and maintenance of these systems and for the sanitation of the two cities.

I now propose to the Congress, that since in accordance with Article VII of the Canal Convention of 1903,³ the "system of sewers and waterworks shall revert to and become the properties of the cities of Panama and Colon" in the year 1957, it authorize the Government to convey all its right, title and interest in the Panama and Colon water and sewerage systems to the Republic of Panama; *provided, however*, that the Republic of Panama shall pay quarterly a rate of B/0.09 per one thousand gallons or a reasonable rate to be agreed upon by both Governments to the appropriate Canal Zone authorities for water supplied at the Canal Zone boundary; and *provided*, also, that the turning over to the Government of the Republic of Panama of the physical properties of the water and sewerage systems and the administration thereof, including the collection of the water rates, does not in any way modify the existing arrangement for the responsibility for the public health services of the cities of Panama and Colon as specified in the second paragraph of Article VII of the Convention between the United States of America and Panama, signed at Washington, November 18, 1903, which reads as follows:

"The Republic of Panama agrees that the cities of Panama and Colon shall comply in perpetuity with the sanitary ordinances whether of a preventive or curative character prescribed by the United States and in case the Government of Panama is unable or fails in its duty to enforce this compliance by the cities of Panama and Colon with the sanitary ordinances of the

³ Treaty Series 431.

United States the Republic of Panama grants to the United States the right and authority to enforce the same."

This Government, in continuing to maintain the health services in the cities of Panama and Colon, will ask the Government of the Republic of Panama to cooperate fully with the appropriate Canal Zone officials in carrying out the proposal regarding increased participation of Panamanian personnel in sanitation activities in those cities as provided for in the exchange of notes¹ accompanying the General Treaty of March 2, 1936.

You will recall that the Panama Railroad Company, a corporation whose stock is now wholly owned by the United States, acquired the Island of Manzanillo (the present site of the city of Colon) through concessionary contracts with the Republic of New Granada, signed in 1850, 1856, and 1867. The railroad's interest in this property was acquired for ninety-nine years from August 1867, or until August 1966. The reversionary rights to these lands remained originally with the Republic of Panama, which, however, in the Canal Convention concluded between the United States and Panama in 1903, conveyed these rights to the United States. Thus until August 1966, the Panama Railroad Company enjoys the usufruct of the lands on which the city of Colon stands, and thereafter the United States will acquire title thereto, in perpetuity. As an element of such ownership the railroad company has, of course, over a period of years rented the property in Colon to Panamanian citizens—merchants, business men, and residents, and is, in fact, the principal landlord in Colon. For obvious reasons this is unsatisfactory.

I think, therefore, that this Government should promptly withdraw from the real estate business in the Republic of Panama and convey to that country its rights, title and interest, as well as its reversionary rights, to all the Panama Railroad Company land in the cities of Panama and Colon which is not needed for the

operation of the railroad or for the operation, maintenance, sanitation or protection of the Canal.

I also wish to invite your attention to the Act approved July 20, 1939 (Public Numbered 200, Seventy-sixth Congress, Chapter 335, First Session)² authorizing an appropriation of not to exceed \$1,500,000 "to meet such expenses as the President, in his discretion, may deem necessary to enable the United States to cooperate with the Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic of Panama".

I also wish to refer to the Act approved August 9, 1939 (Public Numbered 361, Seventy-sixth Congress, Chapter 633, First Session)³ entitled "An Act Making Appropriations to Supply Deficiencies in Certain Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939 and June 30, 1940 and for Other Purposes", which contains under the heading "Corps of Engineers" the following appropriation:

"Chorrera and Rio Hato road, Republic of Panama: To enable the United States to cooperate with the Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato, in the Republic of Panama, as authorized by the Act approved July 20, 1939 (Public Numbered 200, 76th Congress), \$1,500,000 fiscal year 1940, to remain available until expended."

It is to be noted that, while the appropriation of the United States for its share of the cost of the highway amounted to \$1,500,000, the Export-Import Bank, in a contract signed February 21, 1940 with the Banco Nacional of Panama and the Republic of Panama agreed, under specific conditions, to cooperate in the financing of the Panamanian share of the construction cost to the extent of \$2,500,000.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Acts of Congress and the arrangements made by Panama with the Export-Import Bank, the Ambassador of Panama in Washington, representatives of the War De-

¹ Published as a corporate part of the treaty, which was signed on March 2, 1936 and proclaimed on July 27, 1939 (Treaty Series 945).

² 53 Stat. 1071.

³ 53 Stat. 1301.

partment, of the Export-Import Bank, and of the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, in 1940 reached a mutually acceptable basis on which the two governments would cooperate in this work, and which provided that responsibility for the construction of the highway would be in the hands of Panamanian authorities but with the advice of engineers of the Public Roads Administration.

The War Department, through the Public Roads Administration, in 1941 stressed the urgency of rapidly completing the Rio Hato Highway and asked that every effort be made immediately to transfer the responsibility for this work from the Panamanian Government to the Public Roads Administration.

The Panamanian Government agreed to this request and the transfer of responsibility was effected on December 29, 1941, with a request by the Panamanian Government that, in accordance with conversations held between the Panamanian Foreign Minister and the Under Secretary of State in June 1941, Panama's indebtedness arising out of a credit made available by the Export-Import Bank be liquidated at the earliest possible date.

With a view to effecting the proposed changes indicated, I recommend to the Congress its consideration of a draft Joint Resolution which is hereto annexed.*

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 13, 1942.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press August 15]

An exchange of telegrams between the President of the United States and His Excellency Juan Antonio Rios, President of the Republic of Chile, follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, August 13, 1942.

"It would give me the greatest pleasure were Your Excellency to find it possible to

visit this country as the guest of the Government of the United States. In times like these when the Republics of the Americas need more than ever before to cooperate in the defense of the Western Hemisphere and in order to insure the preservation of the liberties of the peoples of the Americas, I believe that the opportunities afforded for personal meetings between the Presidents of the American Republics serve a singularly valuable purpose. It would give me the greatest satisfaction to be afforded the opportunity of receiving Your Excellency as our guest in Washington and thus be enabled to confer with you with regard to problems which vitally affect the interests of our two countries and the interests of the Americas.

"If it were possible for you to leave Chile at that period, I would suggest the coming month of October as a most agreeable time for your suggested visit.

"I trust that it may be possible for you to honor us by the acceptance of this invitation.

"Please accept [etc.]

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

[Translation]

"SANTIAGO, August 14.

"I deeply appreciate the high honor which Your Excellency has paid me in inviting me to make a visit to the United States as a guest of the Government, and I feel that the generous spontaneity of that invitation is most significant of understanding and deference toward my Government and me. I share without reservations Your Excellency's opinion that interviews of Chiefs of State, in circumstances as highly serious as those under which the world is living, serve a lofty purpose of cooperation and, on a cordial plane of mutual respect, promote a frank and sincere interchange of viewpoints on the weighty problems which so vitally concern our nations and the whole American continent. With this conviction, I am very honored to accept the invitation which Your Excellency is good enough to extend to me for conferences in Washington during the month of October, and anticipating the pleasure of exchanging views with Your Excellency, whose

* Not printed herein.

vigorous, democratic personality is so justly admired in Chile, I shall be very happy immediately to seek from the National Congress the constitutional authorization which will allow me to leave the country for so lofty a purpose.

"I renew [etc.] JUAN ANTONIO RIOS"

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COOPERATION WITH BOLIVIA

[Released to the press August 14]

During their visit to the United States Dr. Joaquin Espada, Minister of Finance of Bolivia, and Dr. Alberto Crespo Gutiérrez, Minister of National Economy of Bolivia, have carried on conversations with officials of the Government of the United States concerning comprehensive arrangements for economic and financial cooperation between Bolivia and the United States.

The economic and financial discussions with the Bolivian Ministers have been based in large part upon the studies made during a six-month period in Bolivia by the United States Economic Mission under the leadership of Mr. Merwin L. Bohan, a Foreign Service officer of the United States. In addition to Mr. Bohan there were seven other members of the Mission, including experts in highway construction, agriculture, and mining. This Mission conducted a survey in Bolivia with a view to recommending a program of economic development for Bolivia which would include improved communications, increased production of basic agricultural products for export, various types of development in the Bolivian mining industry, and the development of the Bolivian petroleum industry.¹

The discussions with Dr. Espada and Dr. Crespo have resulted in the formulation of a cooperative agreement for the financing by the two Governments of the first stage of a program of economic development through a Bolivian development corporation. The plan thus developed will be submitted to the Bolivian Congress.

¹ *Bulletin* of December 20, 1941, p. 563; and of July 11, 1942, pp. 621-22.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Economic Mission the Government of the United States has agreed to give favorable consideration at the appropriate time to the practicability, under conditions then existing, of extending, through the appropriate credit institution, credits for the financing of the second stage of the long-term program.

The recent revision of the agreement by which the Government of the United States purchases a large part of Bolivian tin-production was an integral part of the program of economic and financial cooperation between Bolivia and the United States. Moreover, during the time that the Bolivian Ministers of Finance and National Economy have been in Washington arrangements have been completed for revision of the agreement by which the Government of the United States purchases Bolivian tungsten. The Government of the United States has likewise recently entered into an agreement with the Government of Bolivia for the purchase of Bolivian production of raw rubber.

The two Bolivian Ministers have discussed with the president of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Incorporated, the possible inauguration of discussions with a view to servicing the Bolivian dollar debt, and the Ministers have informed the Secretary of State that they believe it may soon be possible to find a mutually acceptable basis for subsequent formal discussions.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY OF ECUADOR

[Released to the press August 10]

The President has addressed the following telegram to His Excellency Carlos A. Arroyo Del Rio, President of the Republic of Ecuador, on the occasion of the national anniversary of Ecuador:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, August 10, 1942.

"On this national anniversary of Ecuador I take the greatest pleasure in extending to Your Excellency the heartiest best wishes of the Government and people of the United States for the

well being and prosperity of the Ecuadoran nation. These solemn occasions afford the free peoples of the Americas an opportunity soberly to consider the bases of their national liberties and the essential conditions of their maintenance in the future. Your Government and people may well feel the deepest gratification for the constructive, courageous steps which they have taken, under your leadership, to meet the challenge of these critical times and to counter the treacherous aims of the plotters of world conquest. I share the profound sense of appreciation with which the people of the United States have welcomed the unfailing cooperation in the defense of the freedom of the New World of the Government and people of Ecuador.

"Please accept [etc.]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

The Foreign Service

DIPLOMATIC CONFIRMATIONS

On August 13, 1942 the Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Leland B. Morris, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class I and formerly Chargé of the American Embassy in Berlin, to be American Minister to Iceland.

Thomas M. Wilson, of Tennessee, now a Foreign Service officer of class I, to be Acting American Minister Resident and Consul General to Iraq.

Treaty Information

HEALTH

Sanitation Agreement With Bolivia

By an exchange of notes dated July 15 and 16, 1942 an agreement was entered into between the Government of the United States of America

and the Bolivian Government for the cooperative development of a health and sanitation program in Bolivia.

Under the terms of the agreement the Government of the United States, through the agency of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will provide an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 to be expended toward the development of the program. A group of medical and sanitation experts from the United States will work in close cooperation with the appropriate officers of the Bolivian Government, and technical advice and expert assistance by medical and sanitation specialists will be made available by the United States to the Bolivian Government should the need for such consultation arise. Arrangements for the detailed execution of each project, and the expenditure of the funds for the purpose, will be agreed upon by the Chief Medical Officer and the appropriately designated officer of the Bolivian Government. The projects include:

1. General disease control by epidemiological procedures and by clinics and public education.
2. Malaria control.
3. Yellow-fever control.
4. Care of lepers.
5. Environmental sanitation.

The agreement was concluded in accordance with resolution XXX of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, which met at Rio de Janeiro from January 15 to January 28, 1942. The resolution reads as follows:

"XXX

"IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH AND SANITARY
CONDITIONS

"Whereas:

- "1. The American Republics are now undertaking measures for the development of certain common objectives and plans which will contribute to the reconstruction of world order;
- "2. The American Republics are now undertaking measures seeking to conserve and develop their resources of critical and strategic

materials, to maintain their domestic economies and eliminate economic activities prejudicial to the welfare and security of the American Republics;

"3. The defense of the Western Hemisphere requires the mobilization of the vital forces, human and material, of the American Republics; and

"4. Adequate health and sanitary measures constitute an essential contribution in safeguarding the defensive powers and the ability to resist aggression of the peoples of the American Republics,

"The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

"1. To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics take individually, or by complementary agreements between two or more of them, appropriate steps to deal with problems of public health and sanitation, by providing, in accordance with ability, raw materials, services and funds.

"2. To recommend that to these ends there be utilized the technical aid and advice of the national health service of each country in cooperation with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau."

CONSULAR

Convention With Mexico

[Released to the press August 13]

A consular convention between the United States and Mexico was signed on August 12, 1942 at Mexico City by Mr. George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador at Mexico City, and Señor Licenciado Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Minister for Foreign Relations.

The convention defines and establishes the duties, rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of consular officers of each country in the territory of the other country. The provi-

sions of the convention are substantially similar in most respects to the provisions of consular conventions with foreign countries signed by the United States in recent years.

The convention will enter into force 30 days from the date on which the ratifications of the two Governments are exchanged. It will remain in force for an initial period of 5 years and will continue in force thereafter until 6 months from the date on which either Government shall have notified the other Government of an intention to modify or terminate the convention.

MILITARY MISSIONS

Agreement With Bolivia

[Released to the press August 11]

In response to the request of the Government of Bolivia an agreement was signed on August 11, 1942 by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Ambassador of Bolivia at Washington, providing for the detail of a military mission to Bolivia. The agreement is effective for a period of four years beginning with the date of signature. The services of the mission may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Bolivia.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

FINANCE

Agreement With Mexico for the Construction of Highways

The Secretary of Commerce and the Sub-Secretary of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico jointly announced on August 12, 1942

that an agreement has been reached whereby the Mexican Highway credit of \$30,000,000, announced on November 19, 1941, may be used in installments exceeding \$10,000,000 a year in order to expedite the completion of roads now under construction, including the Inter-American Highway from Mexico City to the border of Guatemala.

OPIUM

International Convention of 1912

Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi

By a note dated August 3, 1942 the Netherlands Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the adherence of the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi to the International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, was notified by the Belgian Government to the Government of the Netherlands on July 29, 1942.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement With Mexico

On August 12, 1942 the Secretary of Commerce and the Sub-Secretary of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico jointly announced the signing of an agreement under which the Export-Import Bank will extend credits up to \$6,000,000 to pay for new and second-hand equipment and materials and for services in the United States to aid the establishment of the Altos Hornos steel plant at Monclova, State of Coahuila, Mexico. Advances under the credit will be evidenced by the direct obligations of Nacional Financiera, S.A., unconditionally guaranteed as to payment by the Government of Mexico. Expenditures for Mexican materi-

als, transportation, and services are being met with proceeds from sale of stock of Altos Hornos de México, S.A., in Mexico.

Agreements With Trinidad and British Guiana

An announcement regarding the signature of agreements with Trinidad and British Guiana under the terms of which the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in Trinidad and British Guiana which is not required for essential domestic needs there, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

GENERAL RELATIONS

General Treaty With Panama

A message from the President of the United States to the Congress relating to the General Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Panama, signed on March 2, 1936 and proclaimed on July 27, 1939 (Treaty Series 945), appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Legislation

Detail of officers and enlisted men to foreign governments [for the purpose of assisting the governments of the other American republics in military and naval matters]. S. Rept. 1578, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 2686. 2 pp.

The vote of Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, elected Thomas Jefferson President in 1801 [authorizing the printing of a manuscript of an article regarding this event]. H. Rept. 2393, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. Res. 512. 2 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The American Foreign Service: General Information for Applicants and Sample Entrance-Examination Questions. Revised to June 1, 1942. Publication 1771. iv, 150 pp. Free.

Foreign Service List, July 1, 1942. Publication 1776. iv, 115 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

Transfers of Citizens and Former Citizens Between Armed Forces: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed March 18 and 20, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 245. Publication 1777. 4 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Revision III, August 10, 1942, Promulgated Pursuant to Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941. Publication 1779. 230 pp. Free.

Diplomatic List, August 1942. Publication 1780. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas: Convention Between the United States of America and Other American Republics—Signed at Habana July 30, 1940; proclaimed by the President February 12, 1942. Treaty Series 977. v, 33 pp. 10¢.

Inter-American Indian Institute: Convention Between the United States of America and Certain Other American Republics—Signed for the United States of America November 29, 1940; proclaimed by the President February 12, 1942. Treaty Series 978. 46 pp. 10¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET